HE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
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Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Sales Closed in New York Last Evening
5 148 3-4.

CITY ITEMS.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 86 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Wanted.

A man of some experience, active and sharp, to travel and solicit business. A liberal percentage upon all business secured will be given, and a man of he right stripe may control a handsome income by proper exertion. Address Z. Commercial office.

Clothing

For the approaching winter. Overcoats $20. Business suits ready made of home and Eastern manufacture. Wm. Ladley & Co., 59 St. Clair street. See advertisement in another column.

Oakland Park.

The Horse Fair at Oakland Park has been a perfect success, and admitted by all who have attended it to be decidedly the best fair they have ever witnessed. To-day, at two o'clock, the great racing trial of the season will take place between "McGoualer," to two hundred and fifty pound wagon and driver, "Charles Shadwick," and the "Ohio (Greene county) Boy" the two latter to go as they please, carrying one hundred and fifty pounds: First prize, second, $50. No entrance. On Wednesday, if good day and track, or the first good day after, the noted trotters, "Mary Ann" and "Star," will contend for the laurels or the season, and a premium of $100 to the first and $50 to the second best. No entrance fee required in either of the above trials. On Thursday there will be a premium of $50 given to the fastest hose carriage horse carrying nine sections of 9-inch hose on his carriage, to go at any gait but running. On Friday for horses that never beat 2:40, for a premium of $100—first $75, second $25. All of the above trials will be best three in five. On Saturday the trial of thorough bred, two mile heats, best two in three This will be the last day of the exhibition, and the above trials are sure to take place, provided the weather holds good. The sale of horses will take place on the day of the big trot.

Any of Our Readers

Who may have use for a pure article of North Carolina tar will find it at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. To those who wish to purchase by the barrel, Fleming offers special inducements in low rates. Remember the place.

The Great Sale of Ladies' Furs.

Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, black and brown sable, German fitch, water mink, Siberian squirrels Canada Raccoons, berth and victorine ruffs, ladies' skating caps, ladies' fur hoods, at the first class hat, cap & ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, at less price than any other house in the city.

The Ovation

To Mr. Barton Hill last night was one of the grandest character. It seemed as if the very best of our citizens had congregated to do him honor. We hardly suppose the Opera House ever before contained a more *elite* or intelligent audience, or one that appreciated more fully the intellectual feast that was prepared for them. Mr. Hill's actions were full of grace—each attitude being a study for an artist—while the rich tones of his deep, full voice were heard in every part of the spacious building, and at times the rendering was one of artistic and scholarly rendition that far surpassed the efforts of any other actor that we had ever before beheld in the part. The applause throughout the performance was universal and almost continuous—the audience was in the best humor possible, and the actors all appeared to good advantage, entering fully into the spirit of the author. The audience was swayed to and fro by the wondrous power of the actor whom they had assembled to honor.

The Cholera

Has at last made its appearance in New York city, and we are not require a prophet to tell us that we shall have it in our own midst at an early day. Frost or cold weather is no antidote, but the most certain one that has ever been discovered—the same article that was used so entirely and successfully in this city when the cholera last visited us—is the cholera mixture prepared and sold only by Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street. From what we know of the sterling good qualities of this medicine, we say emphatically, no family should be without it, and we say to you, and to them, if you have it in the house you can bid defiance to the cholera. Remember there will be no end to the number of quack remedies offered, in view of its approach. Send for your inquiries for and purchase only that made by Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

That Grand Special Sale,

The commencement of which we expected to be able to announce this morning, will positively begin this week, but owing to the great amount of labor necessary to be performed to get so large a quantity of goods in condition for selling, its announcement of the exact day is delayed. We say to our readers, be not long waiting, that they will be richly repaid, as they will have a quantity and variety of goods from which to select greater than ever they dreamed of seeing in Pittsburgh, and at prices so extremely low that if we were to name them they would appear as if all the goods were of the inferior sort, instead of being as they really are superior grades. Silks at all prices from one to five dollars, and also of all the others, there being some fifty different kinds of dress goods. Country merchants will find at this sale a rare chance to buy as well as retail buyers. A little more patience and we shall see for ourselves this greatest of all Dry Goods sales.

From the East.

The well known house of Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street, is almost daily in receipt of novelties in the Dry Goods line, from the East. The stock of silks at this house is really hard to excel in quantity and variety, while they are unapproachable in the city for low prices or any other varieties of Dry Goods, call at Bates & Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street.

The Dublin Exhibition

The highest prize awarded to the Grover & Baker Machines. On Monday morning Earl Russell announced the awards to the successful exhibitors in the International Exhibition, Dublin, and the prizes were afterwards presented by the Lord Lieutenant. All of the exhibitors who obtained medals were the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, Liverpool and London, this being the fifteenth first class prize gained by these machines this season.—*London Mercury.*

Opera Goers,

Desiring something elegant and fine to perfume the handkerchief, dress or hair, should call at N. McClaran & Co.'s Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Find the largest stock and assortment of fine goods in the city.

Rheumatism Conquered

By Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. Messrs. R.E. Sellers & Co.,—This is to certify that for the last six years I have been a great sufferer from chronic rheumatism, often confined to my house and even unable to walk. Being in the postoffice about two months ago, Mr. Clark observed my crippled condition, and urged me to try a bottle of Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. I followed his advice, and now, thank the Lord and the use of half a bottle of your compound, I am free from all symptoms of rheumatism, and can walk without the aid of my staff, as well as ever. James McDowell, Tarentum, October 25, 1865.

I have known Mr. McDowell for a number of years, and do not hesitate to vouch for the truth of the above statement. James Clark, Postmaster.

The Daily Commercial

RETIREMENT OF A WORTHY OFFICER.

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., who during the past three years has discharged the arduous and responsible trust of District Attorney for Allegheny county with a zeal and ability worthy of all praise, was yesterday mustered out of service and honorably discharged from any official connection with the duties of the Commonwealth's Attorney. Mr. KIRKPATRICK, by the prompt and fearless discharge of his not always pleasant duties, has made for himself an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer. He fully appreciated the great responsibility of his office, realizing that in his hands, perhaps more than those of any other officer of the County, were reposed the safety and protection of the lives and property of his fellow-citizens. He has made a faithful officer, and for his reward will enjoy the good opinion of all law-abiding citizens.

MR. KIRKPATRICK was ably assisted in the discharge of his duties by JOHN W. RIDDELL, Esq., Deputy District Attorney, who will continue in the same position by appointment of Colonel L. B. DUFF, the new District Attorney. Mr RIDDELL is an industrious, energetic and talented member of the bar, and much of the success of Mr. KIRKPATRICK'S term is awarded by the latter gentleman to his legal skill and untiring industry. Colonel DUFF succeeds to the discharge of the duties of his new position at a time when they impose on the incumbent unusual responsibility and labor, but we doubt not, ably assisted as he will be, he will prove himself a worthy successor of the prosecuting attorney whom the county will long remember to praise.

STAND, AND BE FIRM.—In recommending a course of firmness on the part of our Government in relation to the questions at issue, we wish to be settled with England, the *Army and Navy Journal* has some very judicious points which should be regarded with respect. It says: "Let us remember that the way to avoid war is not always by the surrender of right. To show the disposition to play the craven does not coax the justice which might be claimed as a matter of gold. Often, a natural reluctance to bring on war, with all its horrors—its slaughter of men, its waste of material, its desolation of hearths, its peril to national credit and to national possessions, its sure burthen of financial distress to be found on the nation's back for years or centuries—the commendable reluctance to such unutterable sufferings, often, when too much indulged, prolongs a fatal temporizing policy. A point is yielded here, a grievance winked at there, a day's delay counselled now, and another anon—all for the sake of conciliation and compromise. Length, it is found that what has been so carefully compromised is the nation's honor; that the nation has drifted slowly into a position from which it can only extricate itself by war; and thus, inordinate devotion to peace has invoked the very evil it deprecated, the evil which manlier conduct would have dispelled."

HOW COLORED SOLDIERS ARE TREATED IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Journal*, commenting upon the murders of colored soldiers in Kentucky, says: "Abuse and cowardly and coldblooded murder of discharged colored soldiers is breaking out in full force in this State. As a fresh infusion of the diabolism of two years ago had transformed respectable citizens into fiends again. Coming as it does, right on the heels of the repeal of martial law—a repeal granted as a special dispensation to Kentucky—who begged for a chance to show the world that she could and would immediately put law and military arm, could be loyal, and dwell neighborly with the United States—this spirit of insolence and murder is doubly infamous. Nothing but the possession could produce, had seized a portion of her people."

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, ($2 issues,).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty;.....1 50
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1865 NO. 59.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

MORTALITY IN OUR HOSPITALS.

Circulation of State Banks.

STORM BREWING IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Trial of Jeff. Davis Urged in the Cabinet.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Treasury Detectives Arrested.

REDUCTION IN QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Petitions for the Pardon of Jeff. Davis.

INDIAN DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 6.

Mortality During the War.

It has been ascertained by the gentlemen engaged in the preparation of the Medical History of the rebellion, that the average mortality in the hospitals throughout the country during the war was less than nine per cent. The mortality in English and French hospitals during the Crimean war was nearly fifty per cent.

State Bank Circulation.

The Comptroller of the currency estimates the amount of State Bank currency in circulation at about sixty millions of dollars.

A Storm

Is reported brewing in a most important Bureau of the War Department. Accounts, it is said, fall short to a large amount, and the clerks are employed day and night in trying to straighten them before the meeting of Congress.

Cabinet Session.

The Cabinet was in session two hours to-day. It is understood that two members urged the immediate trial of Jeff. Davis.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that while grave-stones and private monumental stones are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of six per cent., donations for the purpose of perpetuate the remembrance of battles or to commemorate the services of heroes and statesmen are to be regarded as structures, and while the stones used in their construction may be taxed three and five-eights per cent., the monuments, as such, are not taxable.

Department of the Mississippi.

Major Gen. Thomas Wood has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, recently commanded by General Slocum.

Detectives Arrested.

It is reported that several persons employed as detectives by the Treasury Department, have been arrested on a charge of shoving counterfeit greenbacks.

Another Reduction

In the force of the Quartermaster General's Office will take place on the 1st proximo.

Petitions for Jeff. Davis's Pardon.

Several petitions, numerously signed by Southern women, praying for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, were received by the President today.

Indian Delegation.

A delegation of the Sac and Fox Indians will be presented to their Great Father, the President, to-morrow.

The Cold Shoulder.

Ex-rebel General Longstreet that a private interview with the President to-day, to urge his application for pardon. He met with a cold reception, it is said.

FROM TORONTO, C. W.

No Excitement Regarding the Fenians—Hurricane on Sunday Night.

TORONTO, C. W., November 6.—The sensation telegrams from this city in reference to the excitement caused by the Fenians may be regarded as the production of some one with a lively and excitable imagination, there being no excitement whatever. The feeling is that the Government is quite able to deal with any Fenian project that may be hatched here or elsewhere. The banks have an extra guard, as quite a number of daring burglaries have recently been perpetrated. The city papers have occasional articles on Fenianism of a sensive character. Beyond this there are no signs of the alleged excitement.

The weather is quite cold and stormy. A hurricane last night, it is feared, did considerable damage to lake vessels.

Murder and Suicide in Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 6.—B. W. Green, late President of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, in a fit of insanity, last night, cut his wife's throat with a razor, causing her death in a few moments. He then cut his own throat in two places, and also his wrists. He is still alive, but there is very little prospect of his recovery.

Abandoned Property in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 6.—The statement which appeared in the Nashville papers recently held by the Freedmen's Bureau, was incorrect. Gen. Fiske was directed by the War Department not to sequester the property held as abandoned, until ordered to do so by the President.

Promotion of Colonel Crosman.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—Colonel George H. Crosman has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General for the fidelity and ability with which he performed the duties of Assistant Quartermaster-General during the rebellion.

Trot at New York.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The trot to-day between the stallions Flora Temple, Wilkes and Vanderbilt, in wagons, was won by the former. Vanderbilt won the second heat, Flora a dead heat on the third, and was distanced on the fourth heat. Time, 2:31, 2:30, 2:29, 2:31. The track was heavy, and a high wind prevailed during the race.

From Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., November 6.—The gale still continues with rain. The wind is drifting to the North. A schooner is ashore one mile east of Long Point, and another on the north shore, in a precarious condition. Their names are unknown.

Philadelphia Preparing for the Cholera.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—At a meeting of City Councils this afternoon, a special appropriation of $20,000 was made to the Board of Health, for the appointment of inspectors, &c., to attend to the cleanliness of the city.

THE PRESIDENT AND RECONSTRUCTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says: Mr. Seward's dispatch to the Provisional Governor of Florida proves the truth of several recent statements respecting the position of the President on the reconstruction question. He has frequently said that those persons who have represented him as urging the immediate recognition of the Southern State governments or the admission of all the claimants to Congress were talking wildly and without truth. Hence the country expects Congress to steadily refuse admission to men coming from States that have not republished the rebel debt, agreed to the Constitutional Amendment, and given proper guarantees for the protection of the colored inhabitants of the South.

Buildings Once More—Another Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I have been very much interested lately in the numerous articles in your valuable paper on the best mode of providing for the class of "houses for the homeless," or rather "houses for the houseless," and the quickest and best way to get them up. Now, I have a few things to propound, (which I give for what it is worth), in order to meet this great necessity in a prompt and reliable manner. Let a number of "joint stock company" be immediately formed for the purpose of building small frame houses in *green*, that is, lumber to be used by carpenter, or in other words, "ready made houses." I had seen many such houses, and very neat and comfortable ones, too, at Port Royal, S. C., some two or three years ago. They were constructed in Boston, and brought down in pieces by ship to Port Royal. On this point I have had a conversation to-day with one of our largest and most energetic builders, and he informs me that such houses could as easily be constructed here as in the East, and in as good style. They would be built with what is called a balloon frame, plastered inside and covered with accurately tongued and grooved boards, set upright and set on posts, presenting when finished a handsome appearance. If built in the cities, the roofs and sides could be covered at a small additional expense, with slate or sheet iron, in order to meet the requirement of the city ordinances. The common size of such houses is sixteen by twenty-eight feet, admitting of two good rooms and an attic. They would be heated by stoves instead of fireplaces, and raised on substantial blocks from the ground, thus protecting from dampness and decay.

The gentlemen I have referred to estimate the cost of such buildings at $300 each. I have no doubt that they would rent for at least $100 00 the first year, which, to the owners, would be an income of fifty per cent., a very fair return even in the best finances. As all the work can be done inside the shop, and in the dull season for builders, they could be constructed very rapidly. The firm I have spoken to said they could build at least fifty this winter, probably nearly one thousand could be built before the 1st of April next in our cities and vicinity, thus giving the immediate relief to the population, literally knocking at our doors for a home in our busy and thriving city.

Such buildings as I have spoken of above, will last for five years, I am told, and in the meantime more substantial dwellings could be erected. But in all probability if we start to build substantial brick and stone houses now, we will not be able to furnish enough to accommodate our people to any appreciable extent for one of the years to come, and with an average of thousands that would otherwise be glad to purchase.

R.

PITTSBURGH, November 4, 1865.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Richmond *Republic* says that on Thursday, a little difficulty arose between a preacher and a citizen of secular pursuits, when the latter waxed exceedingly wroth and gave the preacher the lie, accompanying it with the usual prefix. The peaceful profession of the Divine was forgotten for an instant; he temporarily fell from grace and gave his antagonist a stunning blow, which felled him to the earth. Served him right.

The Swedenborgian Church in Boston, has just opened their new organ at an expense of over $15,000.

The number of deaths in Boston last week was eighty.

A Richmond editor who was present when Mr. Beecher delivered his discourse in Dr. Sunderland's church, Washington, came away pleased. Yet he was one of the worst of rebels during the war. He was gratified by the tender allusion of the preacher to the South. He did not palliate the grave crime of the rebels, but drew a pathetic picture of their present wretchedness.

Archbishop Cullen of Dublin, authorizes the excommunication of all persons connected with the Fenians.

The number of emigrants landed at New York last week was nine thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Francis Stabenow is the name of a man who has been passing himself off as a Prussian Count in New York, and who was arrested at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday. It appears that he has been practicing the confidence game extensively; that he performed some unworthy feats at the Everett House; that he is a deserter from the United States army, and that over two hundred letters and photographs were found in his possession. New York is a great place for nobility.

Highway robberies are committed in open daylight on Broadway, New York. We think a little reform is needed in the Metropolitan City.

The Bishop of Albany has just been presented with a crosier or crook, and Episcopal ring. The ring contains a large solitaire of pure nature, which cost $1,000. The ring alone cost $5,000.

The Rev. James W. Rogers, rector of St. Lazarus' church, Memphis, is soliciting pecuniary aid throughout the Union to build a cathedral, in honor of the rebel dead. He aspires to something in the shape of Westminster Abbey. He might as well start large.

The Rev. M. Romeyn, pastor, of the M. E. Church, at Sloatsburg, New York, was killed on Friday night, on the Erie Railroad, owing to a collision between two trains. Several persons were injured.

There is not much of a panic in New York, after all, in reference to the cholera. It is a subject, however, that is attracting much attention.

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, has bought the mansion on H street, near Seventeenth street, Washington, formerly occupied by Captain Thomas as the office of the Military Clothing Bureau. The house is being put in repair and will soon be ready for occupation. The Clothing Bureau has been removed to Armory Square Hospital.

The bark Statira, of Halifax, N. S., Captain Harriman, was foundered at sea on the 23d of October. She was loaded with coal, and bound from Picton to Boston. Her crew were picked up by the bark Lizzie Cann, and put on board the Collin's anapbell, of and for Weymouth, N.S.

The following order was issued by Secretary Harlan on Saturday:

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF BUREAUS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT:

SIR—As all rooms in the Patent Office building are required for other purposes, you are hereby instructed to notify the lady clerks of your office, by direction of the President, that their services will be discontinued from and after the 30th inst.

About one hundred ladies are affected by this order, but a considerable number are employed in writing for the Department outside, whose connection with it will remain unchanged.

The rebel Colonel Robert Tansill, formerly an officer of the United States Marines, is out with a pamphlet, giving a free and impartial exposition of the causes which led to the failure of the rebels in their movement of independence. He has overlooked, adding to the list, the overcrowded list several ingenious reasons why they did not.

A delegation of six Indians, from the Sac and Fox tribes, headed by George Sunnis, also an Indian, arrived at Washington on Saturday, for the purpose of seeing their great father, the President.

The Orangemen in Canada are aroused by the prospective Fenian invasion. One of their leaders has published a manifesto calling them to arms, and their organ in Toronto says it has positive information that the invasion is contemplated, that there are 50,000 unprincipled men in that city, that government officials are fraternizing with the order, and that even the Premier connives at the movement.

Dr. G. W. Bickley, President of the Knights of the Golden Circle, was released from Fort Warren on Saturday. He has been two years and eight months deprived of his liberty in the Ohio Penitentiary, Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren.

The number of voters registered in the city of New York, up till Saturday evening at nine o'clock, was 85,000.

The cholera has already become an element in the New York canvass. Candidates on either side are claimed as the best antidotes to the sweeping plague.

The Order of Red Men is receiving daily accessions to its numbers in Richmond, and throughout Virginia. At the late Great Council held in Lynchburg, on the 1st inst., representatives were present from almost every section of the Commonwealth, and reports of a most favorable character were given. The Great Council of the Nation, now in session, winding up with a handsome supper, given by the Cherokee Tribe to their visiting brethren. Before adjourning, it was agreed to hold their next great council in the city of Petersburg, on the 15th of May next.

A policeman was arrested and locked up in Richmond, the other night, for disturbing a negro ball.

The Parkersburg, West Virginia, *Times* says there is fine iron ore mine miles below that city, on the banks of the Ohio. It says it is rich enough for all practical purposes, and will yield from thirty-five to forty per cent. It is accompanied with lime enough to flux it, and the stratum is deep and abundant. The working point of this ore is within a half mile of the river. There is timber enough handy to make charcoal iron for five years to the capacity of five ordinary furnaces. The ore is of that class of comes expensive there is a vein of destilpurized coal—a thick vein, from two to three hundred feet below the surface.

A correspondent of the Columbus *Gazette*, having made a trip to this "Smoky City," indulges himself in the admiration of "Mr. Petroleum Shoddy," a gentleman whom he met, first on Fifth street with a team of elegant bays and a mounted dollar trapping, next at the Monongahela House, sporting rich broadcloth and jewelry, and next at the Penn Street Church, where he joined in singing "Rock of Ages" with 1,200 in from listened to a good old fashioned preacher. He does not state where the text was.

The accounts of the General Government show that the State of Ohio claims to have advanced $2,346,000 54 in 1861 to arm, equip, subsist and transport troops to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. Of this claim, $1,888,257 11, is allowed, while the balance, $457,772 71, is suspended or disallowed.

The gale on Lake Ontario, on Sunday, was disastrous to the shipping at Oswego. Two schooners were driven ashore and several vessels were wrecked.

Late advices from the rebellion in Jamaica state that the city of Kingston is in great excitement, and business is entirely suspended. The entire population are placing themselves in a state of defense. Immense meetings are held, and enlisting under orders of the Governor. The rebellion raged with fury in the districts to the East. Unprecedented outrages were committed upon lives and property there. The utmost vengeance of the insurrectionary districts were only partially successful in repulsing the insurgents.

A "Philadelphiad" states that there is a report to the effect that Jeff Davis will receive full pardon on condition that he leaves for Europe, which is denied, it also announces, in official quarters.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant, hereafter no more issues of arms will be made to volunteer organizations without the approval of the Chief of Ordnance, and order of the General in Chief, or Secretary of War.

The Fenians in the District of Columbia number about two thousand, and have been actively preparing for the movements on foot, purchasing uniforms and drilling. On Saturday, a notice appeared in the public press, signed "Vigilance Committee," cautioning the brotherhood against further action in the anticipated movement, until they know more and hear further from the committee.

The Secretaries of the several Departments are preparing their annual reports. The Postmaster General will bring his report down to the latest period allowed by law, and will give an exhibit of the condition of the Southern mail service at the present time. The postal revenue in the loyal States will be found to be greater than all of the States before the war.

Judge A. B. Meek, the Alabama politician, poet and noted chess player, died recently at Columbus, Miss.

The Mississippi Legislature proposes to set apart twenty-five per cent. of the public debt to pay the State debt. A tax is to be levied to support disabled Confederate soldiers and children. Bills were introduced to incorporate railroad trains to have separate cars for negroes, another to suspend all collection laws in the State, and another full proposes to bar all suits brought in the United States courts.

From New Orleans information has been received, that General Canby has received orders from Washington to muster out as many negro troops as he may deem proper. Those regiments will soon be disbanded to prevent insubordination, Gen. Canby has ordered that negro troops will not be disbanded without their weapons.

A Washington special says: Caleb Cushing's trip to Europe is postponed till spring. He will then go for the United States Treasury Department, in relation to the large quantities of libelled Confederate States cotton, unless the English Government, in the meantime, admits the claims of the promises.

An exhibit made at the Postoffice Department shows the whole number of post routes restored in the Southern States to be two hundred and forty-one, embracing eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-three miles of service, at a cost to the Government of $895,796 less than the contract for the same service at the outbreak of the rebellion.

The passengers by the steamer Europe, which arrived last Friday at quarantine, New York, protest against the detention of the ship, claiming that it was unnecessary and unjustifiable.

Within the past few months more than a dozen of gold and silver mines in Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and California have been sold in London by American capitalists, and there is now a large number of Englishmen on the way to examine other mines, with a view to purchasing.

In 1862 there were	3,513 deaths
In 1863 there were	9,01 deaths.
In 1864 there were	5,671 deaths.
In 1865 there were	2,7 deaths
In six there were	2,209 deaths.
In other years	1,000 deaths.
Total	12,773 deaths

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN

Funeral of Lord Palmerston.

SPECULATION ON THE NEW MINISTRY.

Decline in the American Securities

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FARTHER POINT, November 6.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool on October 24th, and Londonderry on October 27th, arrived off this point about six o'clock this evening.

LIVERPOOL, October 27.—The funeral of Lord Palmerston is taking place to-day.

A busy, supposed to be stationary, was passed in latitude 42°, longitude 44°, and is thought to be one of the Atlantic cable buoys.

The *Morning Post* is especially going into the opposition, and it says the feeling of the country towards Earl Russell's ministry will be one of trial mostly. The country will see little to praise or condemn. It will be no easy matter to reconstruct his Government in the House of Commons, but the most certainly intrudence some fresh elements to retain the majority nominally acquired.

The *Advertiser* thinks it will be impossible for Gladstone to work the House of Commons, unless with more help than he visibly has.

The *Herald* says, if Russell makes any radical move, the conservatives will certainly lose no opportunity to assault him.

Saturday Review, in the first of Gladstone, had rather reversed around, assuring it appear that the only reason and necessity for Russell's appointment was to keep the country at peace with America to their mutual satisfaction, and Russell was well posted on the subject, and had a position of base. Vested in this light he was necessary.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reiterates the statement that Secretary Seward has sent a dispatch to the French Government. The African project was brought up, but owing to insurrection in the South, the time for it could not be started, so the project fell through.

The *Times* says: If America had reason to think that the French Government was acting in any way justified in remonstrating, apart from the introduction of Mussulman troops into Mexico, it would be in the power of Mr. Seward against France. It is quite certain that the occupation was temporary, solely directed to the maintenance of Maximilian on the throne.

The remains were to be tried by a special commission. The excitement had almost entirely subsided.

It was stated that Mexico was about to settle the claims of the preferred bonds.

It was stated that Napoleon was negotiating for a commercial treaty with Austria.

The Committee of Control of the Austrian Reichsrath adopted an address in reply to the Emperor, to present objections to their removal to Hungary. It was stated that the Emperor's consent would be given to the new regulations proposed by the Committee.

The Vienna correspondent of the Austrian Council of Ministers had resolved to concede a separate Minister to Hungary. The statement that Austria has resolved to recognize the Confederacy is modified. Negotiations were pending for permission to fill vacancies at the Mexican exchequer.

The freedom of Frankfort had energetically rejected the imputations of Austria and Prussia, that the Free City of Frankfort had encouraged or upheld the independence of the city. It was thought the case was one of attempted spoliation.

Banking advices to the 11th are received. Cotton is unchanged. Breadstuffs are higher.

CANTON, September 23.—Exchange 86@2.

SHANGHAI, September 23.—Tea dull. Silk advanced.

The discount demand at the bank is increasing. The drain of gold to the continent is continued.

It is reported that the Austrian loan will be for ten millions at five per cent., issued at 62.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—Cotton—Sales of the four days were 30,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been dull, and prices have declined ½d per pound, closing with less disposition to buy.

MANCHESTER.—Market irregular; prices still declining. Shirtings and jaconets quiet. Yarns—Orleans fair and 32 twist, 14½d; Mobile fair, 14½d; Pemberton 32, 15½d; Mixed 28. Provisions dull and upward. The above announces the arrival of the Peruvian at Farther Point. Breadstuffs—Flour firmer. Lard inactive, but steady. Bacon quiet, but firm. Cheese firmer. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice active and firm.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs tend upward and are a shade higher. Provisions quiet.

Consols were quoted on Thursday at 89@89¼ for money. Illinois Central, 82@84 discount. Erie, 39@39½; United States 5-20's, 69@69½.

LIVERPOOL, October 27.—The sales brokers' circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 32,000 bales, of which 17,000 were to speculators and 8,000 to exporters. The market is dull and heavy, and prices 1-8d lower for American and Brazil. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 15½d; middling Orleans, 14½d; middling Mobiles and Texas, 13d. The stock in port is estimated at 700,000 bales, of which 400,000 are American. The sales to-day (Friday) foot up 10,000 bales, the market closing firm, with an advance of ⅛@¼d.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour 2s 6d higher. Corn and oats are slightly higher. Provisions scarce and firm.

LONDON, October 27.—Consols for money, 89¼@89¾; Illinois Central, 82; Erie, 39@39½; United States 5-20's, 69@69¾. The Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

THE REVOLT IN HAYTI.

Horrible Barbarities Committed by the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Havana correspondents say that forty insurgents in Jamaica have been hanged. The barbarities committed by the rebels are shocking. Mr. Cunningham was dashed to pieces against a cannon. Rev. Mr. Herschell's tongue was cut out. Baron Von Kettle had his throat cut from ear to ear.

One band of negroes, eight hundred strong and thoroughly organized, went to Kingston, and other volunteers pressed forcibly, capturing several prisoners, who will be sent to Execution.

A dispatch from Hon. W. H. George was read on the commercial Exchange, stating that the Governor and Council of Jamaica, Dan Kettle Hoop, one of the officials in St. Thomas, Lieut. Freud, Charles anthony Price, Stephen Looke, and Rev. Geo. Gordon, were murdered.

A later dispatch confirmed the above in point. Morante, one of the insurgents, was killed. An inspector of police, Frances Rowden, and John Welton, were also shot by the rebels. The secretary and justice of the peace are reported murdered.

A council of war was held in Kingston, on the 20th, during which martial law was declared for the district of Surrey, in the name of the Queen. Major General O'Connor has taken command of the British troops now on the island, and active measures are being taken for a vigorous campaign against the rebels.

Paul Bogle, the leader of the rebellion, is not yet arrested. A large reward is offered for his capture.

The latest dispatch received by the Government from the seat of war says the rebellion is increasing. Among the clergymen killed is Rev. Mr. Foot, a most excellent man.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Cotton Market—Street Affray—Another Case of Defalcation.

NASHVILLE, November 6.—Cotton is dull. Six hundred bales were disposed of to-day, and some five hundred and fifty bales shipped. Prices range from 57 to 66c. There is little disposition to purchase by dealers at these rates.

An affray took place on the street to-night, between Ex-Mayor John Hugh Smith and a police officer named Brown. Two shots were fired by Smith, without hitting Brown, and barely missed a lady who was passing and a man who was standing on the opposite side of the street.

Another case of embezzlement and fraud was to-day developed in the person of one F. H. Ogden, for a long time clerk of the Mississippi Railroad. The books of the road show a deficit of over one thousand dollars. Last Tuesday he absconded and went to Atlanta, Ga., where a detective traced him. He was captured, brought back to-day, and lodged in jail. A last we man is said to be at the bottom of the affair.

The river is nineteen inches at the shoals. It has ninth two inches since last report.

Highly Interesting.

The Explosion at the Wyoming Hotel—Destructive Fire in Brooklyn—The Passengers on the Atlanta—Soldiers of the Reserve Corps to be Mustered Out—Meeting in New York for the Relief of Citizens of Alabama—Civil Authority Restored in Savannah—Proclamation from the Mayor—The New York Street Cleaning Commission—Counterfeiters Indicted, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Twenty-two persons were injured by the explosion at the Wyoming Hotel; none severely, except Cornelius Matsys, a milkman, who was passing at the time. The box was left in the hotel by a man named Theodore Sears. The barkeeper, Grogan, and Mr. Meissen, who moved in out of the building, got away before it exploded, and were not a great deal injured. Sears has been arrested. He states that he brought the box from Hamburg, and it contained chemical oils, and was entrusted to him as a specimen for sale by an agent of the house of Wilhelm & Co., of this city. Sears asserts positively that he never opened it, and knew nothing further of its contents than stated above. When he left the hotel to board ex-Sheriff, he forgot the box, but subsequently told a man named Schoonmaker to get it for him, which the latter neglected to do.

A destructive fire originated in the sash factory of Albert White, on Quincy street, near Lewis avenue, Brooklyn, last night. A row of six frame dwellings on Classon avenue, between Gates avenue and Quincy street, a three story frame on the corner of Quincy, and a brick building on the corner of Gates avenue, were destroyed, and about a dozen families turned out of doors, saving no property and only escaping with their lives. Loss by fire, $25,000.

A captured blockade runner is being prepared at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the return of one hundred passengers from on board the Atlanta.

The *Post's* special says: The Commissioner of Patents refused on Saturday to extend the term of the cultivator. It is in great favor in the West. The commissioner, in his annual report, will ask Congress to withdraw from the Commissioner the power of granting extensions in patent cases.

The soldiers of the Volunteer Reserve Corps [illegible] all desire to leave the service, and will be mustered out accordingly.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held today in Wall street, for the purpose of hearing the statements from Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, in relation to the condition of the people of Alabama. It appears from the statements of the speakers to-day that one-fifth of the population of Alabama are entirely destitute. It is expected a permanent organization will be effected in this city, and an appeal be made to the public to aid the residents of Alabama.

Governor Parsons left this city immediately, where a similar appeal will also be made. At the meeting of to-day, Simon Draper, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Samuel Mc Gregg, Marcus Gerrell, and others were present.

The passengers on the steamer Atlanta have written to their friends their unbelief in the disease on board being cholera.

The Savannah *Herald*, of the 1st inst., has the following proclamation: Whereas, the military authorities of the United States have this day relinquished to the civil authority the city of Savannah, except as regards certain alterations to the new status of the negro; and whereas, the ordinance passed declaring the city of Savannah to be again under civil authority, and notifying the citizens of the same, has been duly published; and whereas, the civil authorities of the United States have this day inaugurated in the usual manner, Richard D. Arnold, Alderman of the city of Savannah, except as regards certain alterations to the new status of the negro, and declared the city of Savannah to be again under civil authority, and notifying the citizens of the same, has been duly published; and whereas, the civil authorities of the United States have this day inaugurated in the usual manner, Richard D. Arnold, Alderman of the city of Savannah, except as regards certain alterations to the new status of the negro, and declared the city of Savannah to be again under civil authority, and notifying the citizens of the same, has been duly published; and whereas, the city are hereby revived, except so far as they conflict with the new status of the negro, and all the duties of the officers of

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Weekly Commercial.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the cheapest and one of the best papers published in the land. It contains thirty-six columns of county. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, reading for the family, complete market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. It is issued every Saturday at $2 a year or do single subscribers, or $1.50 to clubs of twenty. Now is the time to subscribe.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON THE FIRST PAGE.—*Advertisements, displayed or otherwise, will be inserted on the first page of the* COMMERCIAL, *at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion. The advantages of advertising on this page will be readily perceived.*

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA GOLD REGION.

Evidences of the development of a rich gold quartz vein in Greene county accumulate. Capt. M. G. COREY, of this county, but operating in the Dunkard region for the Maple Farm Oil Company, called at the office of the COMMERCIAL yesterday afternoon, accompanied by E. WILKINS, Esq., of Greene county, and exhibited specimens of the quartz taken from the Cowell oil well, on JACOB COWELL'S Farm, Meadow Run. These specimens were taken from a depth of five hundred and fifty feet, and are exceedingly rich. Mr. COREY will take these specimens, together with a barrel of the borings of the well, to the United States Mint at Philadelphia, where he will have them assayed by the proper officer. The gold quartz obtained from the Keener Well was found at a depth of six hundred and fifty feet and seven hundred feet, while that found in the Cowell well was obtained at a depth of five hundred and fifty feet. The difference in the depth at which the quartz was found in these wells is explained by the fact that the Keener farm is situated about one hundred and fifty feet higher than Dunkard Creek, and twenty-five feet above the Cowell farm. That the same vein has been struck in both wells, although two miles apart, is altogether probable, and the arrangements now being made to test the depth of the vein in each of the wells will soon determine that question. The Cowell well will be rimmed out to six inches diameter, in order to obtain further evidence of the existence of the vein and its depth from the surface.

Mr. COREY states that the excitement created by the discovery is great and increasing, the landholders in the neighborhood of the wells demanding fabulous prices for their farms. They imagine that their farms are underlaid with gold, and hold them far above oil prices. One farm of fifty acres, not in the immediate vicinity of the lucky wells, was leased a few days since for one-eighth of the mineral *and oil*, and $1,500 bonus.

THE GRAND JURY—CRIME—EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

The Grand Jury of the county of Allegheny, in their late presentment, made a declaration which is of great importance to the good people of the county, and therefore deserves their serious consideration. After a long, close and impartial survey of the premises, and under the sanction of their oaths, they say:

"We are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the increase of offenses of a high grade is mainly due to the growing laxity of public morals, to a morbid sympathy for illustrious criminals, and the frequent and injudicious exercise of Executive clemency."

The first of these causes is itself, we apprehend, a result of the other two. In fact, the third may be attributed also. Where there is a sympathy for criminals, morals cannot be in a good condition. And where morals are corrupted, and sympathy for criminals extensively prevails, the executive clemency will be sought with such urgent importunity that it can scarcely be withheld. According to the representation of the Grand Jury, which is taken from the county records, one-fourth of the entire term of imprisonment imposed on criminals by sentence, during the last four years, has been already remitted, while as yet not half the aggregate period has been served out. Should pardons be continued at the same rate, the result will be that, of the sentences to imprisonment pronounced on criminals in four years past, more than half will not be carried into execution.

This is a startling statement, truly. Can it be a matter of surprise that the public morals should be affected perniciously, when this door of egress from the penitentiaries and prisons swings open so easily? Well may the Grand Jury affirm that "courts and juries are alike powerless, when a legal conviction and sentence become an argument of pity and the prelude of a pardon for unwashed and impenitent criminals." Courts are maintained for the protection of the community from criminals who prey upon its inmates. But what progress can they make in their important office, when their just efforts are constantly met by this regurgitation of convicts, unreformed and not half punished, from our jails and penitentiaries?

It is, we believe, a received principle of criminal jurisprudence—certainly it is of human nature—that the certainty of punishment is a more powerful countercheck on crime, than the severity of it. The chances of escaping punishment are always estimated by persons of criminal disposition when they contemplate the commission of a crime. To most of them the disgrace of a conviction is of no account, if they can escape the punishment. And it makes little difference to them whether the outside sympathy furnishes the means of escape over the walls or, by executive clemency, through the door. Pardon, we are aware, is a prerogative of the executive department of free governments. But its excessive use would, nevertheless, be an infringement of the judiciary, and under courts, to the same extent, an empty show and useless expense.

But it should not be hastily inferred from these statements, or from the facts which have suggested them, that the fault lies altogether or chiefly in the executive chamber. It is believed that pardons are in no case extended to convicts, except on petitions and representations made to the Governor by persons living in the county and neighborhood where the crime was committed. And in these petitions, officers of the court, members of the jury and citizens have concurred in some instances, greatly to the surprise of the community, and no way to its gratification. The facility of pardon arises from the facility with which, under the impulse of a morbid, depraved and pernicious sympathy, the names of citizens can be obtained to petitions. As long as attornies, court officers and jurymen join in the process of securing escape from punishment for convicted offenders, the blame need not be attributed to the Executive, nor can a better order of things be expected; and the community must still receive back from the prisons the unpunished convicts, to prowl, plunder and kill under a new lease.

A STATE IN RUINS.

Distress and exhaustion follow the bacchanalian revel, and demonstrate the madness of an excess that was not felt amid its wild excitement. So the consequences of rebellion press more heavily on the Southern States since the war has terminated than they seemed to do before. It has left them enfeebled and poor. The waste and loss inflicted by a war of four years, mostly on their own fields, cannot be repaired in a few short months. They can never be repaired without an effort. That effort, as the damage is very great, must require encouragement and aid. And the same patriotic reasons that impelled the North and West, in their heroic support of the Union against rebellion, may now be turned to account in stimulating their purposes and endeavors to mitigate the terrible evils that it and slavery, its cause, have brought upon the South.

Alabama may be taken as a sample of the condition of that portion of the country which was involved in the rebellion. Its white population at the beginning of the war was five hundred and thirty thousand. It sent a hundred and twenty-eight thousand men into the war, according to the muster rolls. Some of these may have been enrolled more than once. But nearly a quarter of the white population have been soldiers. One-fifth is usually reckoned the proportion of fighting men. They have exceeded this. The casualties of war have destroyed thirty-four thousand, or nearly a fourth of the number enrolled, probably much above a fourth of the actual number of men. The fearful result is, that in four years that State lost by death about one-fifteenth of its white population, by war alone—and these all males. This is one-eighth of the entire male population, and *one-fourth of all between the ages of fifteen and sixty!* Who can imagine the awful change that such a calamity must make in the condition of a people?

The physical effects of it are seen in the miserable destitution that exists among them, to say nothing of the mental anguish, despondency, remorse, grief and anger that disappointed hopes and prostrated schemes of ambition and family bereavement bring in their train. In the poor-houses of the State, and in other ways of absolute dependence, there are one hundred and thirty thousand whites who are paupers. Add to this fearful number one hundred and forty thousand colored people in the same condition. The number of blacks in the extreme South is greater than it was in the beginning of the war, many having been removed thither as our armies approached. One-fourth of the entire people are utterly destitute, while the other three-fourths are not much removed from the same condition. Very little cotton has been raised during the war, and not half the usual crops of corn and rice have been produced this year, owing to the disorders which the war occasioned, and to an excessive and long continued drouth.

In such a condition of things, it is impossible that the state of morals should be satisfactory. The pinchings of want lead to marauding, and this to acts of violence, in which both whites and blacks are aggressors and sufferers. The Episcopal churches have been closed and their services suspended. The other denominations, which if not more loyal, were, at least, less arrogant, have their accustomed ordinances. Politics, which has been the bane of the people, occupies the attention and speech of its old votaries, fomenting angry passions and aggravating the evils of the times. The class which is most ready and hearty in admitting the failure of the rebellion and renewing their fealty to the Union, are the men who have personally fought and suffered in the insurgent armies.

The scene presented to the contemplation of lovers of their country and their race, is gloomy in the extreme. The close of the war reveals it to our view. It would have been the more distressing the longer the infatuated people had persisted in their rebellion. Had they not commenced it, these calamities would not have befallen them. But, though not responsible for their sufferings, the Union people should endeavor to mitigate and relieve them, till they can, by their own industry and efforts, provide for their own subsistence.

"A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE."

Under this title, the New York *Post* thinks that there is no opening for making a fortune so good as the invention of some process for "getting rid of the smoke"—in Pittsburgh, for instance—not by sending it up chimney, but by consuming, annihilating it, in turning it to some useful purpose. The *Post* remarks that *Cincinnati*, which once was a "cheerful, bright, clean-looking city, is now dirty, gloomy and unpleasant," and goes on to say:

"Eastern people, unused to the peculiar gloom produced by the great cloud of bituminous smoke, fancy continually it is on the point of raining. Riding on the cars out of the city the traveler finds himself, in five or six miles out, emerging from this gloom, and to his surprise discovers that what he thought to be a lowering sky was only fog, or rather vapor, waste, of numerous factories and of a great city's unconsumed coal-smoke."

We think the writer must have had Pittsburgh in his "mind's eye," for we believe that Cincinnati is not open to this criticism, while our city most certainly is. The *Post* proceeds to say:

"Now there is no need for all this. It is very well known that smoke is only unconsumed or wasted fuel; that is the result of imperfect combustion. In England a contrivance is now in use by which this waste is prevented and the smoke is consumed. It is also generally understood, or ought to be, but that is probably because the plan is imperfect or not of easy application. Yankee inventive genius can surely find out more here. The man who contrives a method of cheap and easy application, by which not only factories but private persons can arrange their fires so as to consume the smoke, will make a fortune by his invention. Indeed, it has been hinted that pitch now, that city governments will not long be safe to make compulsory the use of any proper invention. The mere wear of clothing, carpets, furniture, which could be saved by such means, would abundantly repay any reasonable outlay, not to speak of the saving to health. Many persons of delicate constitutions now find it impossible to live in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and other western cities similarly affected.

"What is required is a cheap and simple apparatus, which may be applied in any grate or fireplace, and will not readily get out of order. The inventor of such a contrivance would be a public benefactor, and would be sure of a handsome fortune."

This subject has much engaged attention here, more especially of late, and at the present moment probably more investigation, skill and science are being expended on it than at any previous time. Elaborate and expensive tests have been made, and they have proved quite successful, but generally too expensive to become general. Similar press have been undertaken, and we understand that several models of inventions have been quite recently brought out, all of which may be reckoned as valuable contributions to the previous stock of knowledge on this important subject, and as real approaches to a solution of a question in which Pittsburgh is interested to the extent of untold millions.

Appreciating the vast importance of this subject, the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, at a recent meeting, appointed a committee to investigate it. Members of this committee, we understand, are giving a degree of attention to the problem that will probably materially assist in solving it. We hope to be able, very soon, to present, through the COMMERCIAL, some ideas on the subject that will contribute to the same end. Meantime, we suggest that there is no field for inventors so promising as this.

THE LONDON TIMES DURING THE REBELLION.

"Be sure your sins will find you out" is an admonition, attention to which might have saved the London *Times* from a world of perplexity, besides preserving its dignity as a daily journal, the deliverances of which, in former days, commanded no small degree of respect throughout the world. With newspapers as with individuals apart from them, there are times of probation when common honesty is tested, not in the mere balance of public opinion, but by the internal evidences of their own conduct, and on the basis of their own title. A *newspaper* is expected to contain a truthful chronicle of events as they transpire, and the journalist is the medium between these events and the public, his duty being to set forth the truth in regard to them, independent of what his own opinion may be relative to what may have occurred. When, however, a daily newspaper first instructs its reporters or correspondents to write falsehood—inessant, inexcusable and transparent lies, and then with these renderings or interpretations of events as authority, inaugurates a doubly distilled system of editorial misrepresentation, it becomes a public problem. That is to say, "there is something behind the curtain" not for the world to know. It is the conflict between individual avarice and journalistic duty, in which the former gains the day, and over the corpse of honesty asserts its own purity, while it still contemplates further villainy to increase its gain at the same time that it attempts to hide its crimes. This explains the course of the London *Times* in reference to the affairs of this country during the eventful years of President LINCOLN'S Administration. It had invested its money in rebel stocks; it had swallowed remarkable doses of Confederate loan, and in order to protect their interests, its proprietors bring up all their journalistic resources, and show their perfect readiness to sacrifice the true interests and dignity of journalism by even foisting men upon the altar and seeing them consumed without one qualm. Thus RUSSELL, a man who had made himself a favorite in every intelligent American mind, was sent out from the *Times* office at the very outset of the war, in 1861, and in a few brief months was compelled to return to his masters, humiliated under a load of infamy too grievous too be borne in presence of an insulted nation. CHARLES MACKAY, the poet, for whose productions we had entertained considerable respect, also came to offer himself on the altar, and he, too, was sacrificed. All this because the deity of Printing House Square sought to be appeased at the expense of truth. The whole world wondered at such unexampled temerity, little suspecting the while, that the Confederate loan had to be promoted in order to save the persons immediately interested in the *Times* from disaster. And this was the mainspring of the faith which the Thunderer professed to have, and which prompted its utterances. When the journalist occupied the chair, and ruled the day in the *Times* office, during November of 1860, he calmly and truthfully conceived the notion that "the South, even if united, could not resist the North for three months"—just ninety days. When, however, the *Times* took stock in the Confederate loan, its utterances changed wonderfully. Look at them:

"The certain failure of attempts at coercion will be discovered by the Washington Government soon enough."—*April, 1861.*

"The reduction of the seceding States is an inconceivable idea."—*May, 1861.*

"Southern independence is the issue in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result."—*July, 1861.*

"There are nine millions on the side of the South, and eight millions wavering, in the border States."—*January, 1862.*

"We did not calculate upon the unexpected and astonishing resolution of the North."—*March, 1862.*

"The Federals have established an ascendancy in the field, and the whole story is now a mystery."—*May, 1862.*

"The superior numbers and resources of the North are certain in the end to prevail."—*June, 1862.*

"The blockade is impossible, and the attempt to enforce it will only result in a slight advance in the price of cotton."—*July, 1862.*

"The talk of putting down the rebellion is mere verbiage."—*September, 1862.*

"The North will soon see the enterprise is hopeless."—*January, 1863.*

"They may as well try to save the Heptarchy as the Union."—*March, 1863.*

"These poor drowning wretches (the Unionists) have no chance whatever, and they should bow low like children to the teaching of the right."—*May, 1863.*

These utterances have only to be read in the light of truth and honesty to be rightly appreciated. Between the decrees of offended truth and the terrible castigation inflicted by the late Mr. COBDEN, the poor *Times* has suffered awful humiliation, say nothing about the Confederate stocks which have vanished. The whole case only presents another instance of how deep and infamous human depravity may become, when once the path of duty has been forsaken. In view of such a career the humblest man in America, or in the world, might say triumphantly,

"I'd rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman."

Beyond the sacrifices referred to, there is another which the London *Times* has made—that of its influence. The *Daily News* and the *Morning Star* have taken their stations as the two great London dailies, and henceforth the voice of the *Thunderer* must be regarded merely as the speculation of a claimant for patronage—a hanger-on about Court. The fate is a hard one, but they who endure it selected it, and shaped it.

COUNTERFEITING THE CURRENCY.—The inconvenience and loss to individuals, and the discredit brought on the currency, by counterfeits, are loudly complained of. Detections and arrests of offenders have been numerous, but convictions and punishments have been few. Tardy justice will not cure the evil, which grows and spreads by impunity. Sure and speedy punishment alone will intimidate the evil doers, and secure the community from their depredations.

OUR PACIFIC SQUADRON.—Would it not be a sensible measure for the fleet which is destined to the Pacific Coast, to make a detour into the Gulf and take a look at Vera Cruz? It would be a sensation movement, beyond a doubt, but a peaceable "see and be seen" visit might be wholesome all round.

WASHINGTON MORALS.—Writers from the Capital say that the theatres which flourished with full houses during the war are wilting under a "beggarly account of empty boxes;" and that gambling houses are preparing on a splendid scale for coming times. Who are to be the patrons of the gambling houses?

LABOR.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following truthful representation as to the present state of the labor market: "There is plenty of labor to be had, such as it is, especially in those branches which do not require any regular education or course of preparatory training to qualify members for a satisfactory discharge of their functions. Novitiates, who aspire to the position and emolument of first-class workmen, will be found on every hand; but real experts, such as are worthy to fill first-class places—and without whom all the useful arts, and the productive industry of the country must degenerate from that high standard which it is for the honor and interest of the American people to maintain—are becoming, like angel's visits, few and far between."

A. H. STEPHENS, who has arrived at Milledgeville, Georgia, signifies his consent to accept the nomination as Governor. Inasmuch as Ex-Governor Brown has declined to have his name go before the Convention, it is possible that the recent Ex-Vice President will become the first civil Governor of Georgia. His release at this time doubtless has something to do with the matter.

INTELLIGENCE from Madagascar states that a serious disturbance had taken place there on account of the payment of the indemnity to the French Government. The populace demanded the expulsion of the French consul and all the Catholic mission. The nobles interfered, and promised the people that they should receive satisfaction. The French consul declared that he would not leave without an order from his Government.

PERSONAL.

—Miss Elizabeth Garrett, of London, who was denied at St. Andrew's College the surgical diploma and degree of M. D., to which her proficiency entitled her, has obtained, after an examination, the customary license, which constitutes the legal qualification of a general practitioner. Things are advancing, even in England.

—There was a manliness in the heart of the late Duke of Wellington, which was evinced both in his letters and his conduct in the field and at home. In one of the three letters written by him from the field of Waterloo, he said, "I have escaped unhurt; *the finger of Providence was on me.*" When the dreadful fight was over, the Duke's feelings, kept so long at the highest tension, gave way, and as he moved among the groans of the wounded, and the rocking carriage, and heard the rout of the vanquished and the shout of the victors, fainted and fainted through the gloom of the night, he said, and soon after wrote the words which we have quoted from his letter. It is in such trying hours that man feels his full moral strength, instinctively turns to God, and by referring his actions to the will of Him who guides and governs all things, with reverence says: "The finger of God was on me."

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* writes the following episode of the war:

A soldier who has been three years in the service, returned to his home in Laporte last Friday, and found his better half the wife of another man, who married her nearly one year ago. The fair wife of two husbands was not expecting a call from her first choice, for she had been informed that he had died in a Southern hospital. She was surprised and delighted to see her soldier husband, and with tears in her eyes, declared that she would stand by him until she died. She has applied for a divorce from the second, and she has the good fortune to live in a State where the matrimonial knot is easily untied. I have been twice foiled in love affairs and yet I have heard of two "married firms" that have dissolved partnership. Since the sun struck a light this morning. There are several divorce-seekers in town, known to be such, although they endeavor to conceal the purpose of their visit.

—Sir Frederick Bruce, the British minister at Washington, has sold the house in H street used for the business of the legation, to a colored man named Mr. Alfred Jones, for $30,000, and has rented a splendid mansion in Pennsylvania avenue.

—A singular case is now pending in the Superior Court of New York. It appears that Levi Lincoln, of that city, married a wife and had lived with her six years, when, as he says, he discovered that she had another husband, one Reade, whom she had married two or three years before she became Mrs. Lincoln. Lincoln then left her, and consoried with a widow, whom, after about a year, he made his wife. In the meantime he had applied for a divorce from his other spouse, and it was granted, although she alleged in her defense that her first consort, Reade, had a wife at the time he married her, and that Lincoln had known all about it from the first. She now applies to the Superior Court in New York to have the decree of divorce set aside, and the application is still pending. It is rather an odd mixture of spouses. Reade has two wives, and one of his wives has two husbands, and one of her husbands has two wives. The only party concerned who is not fully supplied is the widow that Lincoln last married, who, it may turn out, has no husband at all.

—An attractive plan of advertising is that they have in Philadelphia. The announcement of an amateur concert gives only the initials of the female singers, as "Miss E. D., the D. Sisters," &c.

—A railroad conductor named Rich, at Winona, Minn., ran off with the wife of another conductor, probably to California. No matter.

—A Baltimore merchant named Mr. Dunlap, is on his way to this country with a crate of Maltese kittens, to supply the demand in Baltimore, where the feline species is very scarce.

—The following anecdote of Thomas Carlyle is told by the correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth* in his reference to the prospects of the cholera: "When the cholera was raging at Dumfries, Scotland, a little over thirty years ago, to such an extent that every third person was seized, Mr. Carlyle, who was residing near by at Craigenputtock, called his domestics together and addressed them as follows: 'It is indisputable that the cholera is raging near us. It turns people blue and kills them. It may come here and kill us. It is a comfort to know that the worst it can do with us is to kill us. All we have to do is to go on, each of us doing his or her proper work, and avoiding those things which are conducive to cholera—chief of which is the fear of it. Therefore, if any allusion thereby passes for any thing, the word *cholera* will not again be mentioned in this household.' All were mute stronger by these words, and the cholera passed by them."

—A bank robber named Mark Slimborn escaped from the State Prison of New Hampshire, last Thursday.

—John B. Gough is busy lecturing on "Habit," in Boston and adjacent places.

—Two men were recently murdered in Sangerfield, N. Y., at the residence of their mother. They were both ne'er-do-wellers, and it is suspected that the murders were the result of a Vigilance Committee.

—Hon. Andrew H. Dawson, of Georgia, addressed a meeting in Boston, on Sunday evening, explaining the views, condition and prospects of the South.

—George C. Powell, the father of Louis Payne, the conspirators, writes from Live Oak, East Florida, saying: "I was always loyal and outspoken, yet determined in all his undertakings. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, and bid fair for usefulness in church and State. How useful he was to the rebels we cannot tell, but the world knows well how much he did for the State.

—The London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* tells the following anecdote about Artemus Ward's book: "A Surgeon in the Royal Navy is my authority for the 'goak,' as Artemus hath it. The work in question has found its way pretty nearly everywhere, and amongst those places, on board the ships of our fleet. Well, one day last autumn, His Royal Highness Prince Alfred picks it up in the ward room of H. M. S 'Aurora,' and became so interested in its contents that his brother officers had to look sharp after him lest he should carry it away. My informant states that the young sailor was variously tickled with the information about Prince Albert being 'the husband of Mrs. Victoria and the father of many of her children.' If Artemus will take my advice he will dedicate his next volume to his royal admirer, who is an open heart and sailor every inch of him, and 'the sharp boy of the family.'"

The American Publishing House has purchased the stock, stereotype plates, copy rights, &c., of the celebrated "Bohn's Libraries," and will soon issue them, with valuable additional volumes. The price paid was over $250,000 in our currency.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for November announces that in the next issue of the Magazine will commence a new story by Charles Reade. For this the *Round Table* very properly takes it to account, and concludes its castigation by saying: "We believe that the country has a literature of its own as marked and as worthy as that of any other nation of the same age. We believe, further, that such a literature will be well appreciated by the people, and we regret that the *Atlantic* has lowered its flag, which it has borne aloft so long and so well, and hoisted over it the red cross of St. George."

It is said that the books prepared, and those in process of preparation for the forthcoming holidays, will surpass the display of any former year. Art in bookmaking has made some magnificent studies for holidays in this country, and if the past is so mediocre that we are to expect something better, then we must expect something better than best, for our past efforts have exceeded the best productions of the older bookmaking countries.

Walt. Whitman, author of "Leaves of Grass," will soon bring out a smaller work under the title of "Drum Taps." It is said to be "written in the same unconth and lumbering but surprisingly idiomatic style." We cannot regard such efforts with respect. Walt. Whitham has yet to learn that the mission of the author is to elevate and refine the reader, rather than to gratify the author's taste for what is positively vicious.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, the artist who painted the "Proclamation," which was exhibited in the early last spring, has written "Six months at the White House," intended as a companion book to the picture. It will be published by Hurd & Houghton.

On the subject of the Daily Press in New York, the *Round Table* opens an able and vigorous article with the following pointed assertion: "Our so-called leading journals are a discredit to us as they are now managed. The merchants of this city who require all the news have to subscribe for one or more Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans papers." The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is largely subscribed for in New York for the very reason set forth by the *Round Table*.

Hurd & Houghton will soon publish from early sheets the new poetical tragedy "Chastelard," by Swinburne, the author of "Atalanta." They also announce a new edition of Parke Goodwin's "Cyclopedia of Biography, with a supplement," by George Sheppard; a new volume of essays by H. T. Tuckerman; "Drifting from the Sands of Life," by Elizabeth Bogart; Poems of Faith and Affections," by Mr. W. H. Milburn; "Barnes's Life of Admiral Foote in the Rebellion," by Hon. John F. Kennedy; "The Pilgrim's Wallet, or Scraps of Travel Gathered from Scotland to Switzerland," by Gilbert Haven; "Tales and Extravaganzas," by Thomas Hood, and "Pictures of Good Society, Grave and Gay," a handsomely illustrated book for the holidays.

Among the most elegant books of the season will be a new publication by Bunce & Huntington, entitled "Evenings with the Poets"—a choice selection of favorite poems, compiled by Mr. Frederick Saunders, author of "Salad for the Solitary." This collection will be illustrated by designs—both landscapes and figures—from the pencils of the members of the Academy of Design, including, of course, the very best American artists. The whole work is dedicated to William Cullen Bryant.

Mr. J. C. Hotten and Mr. S. O. Beeton, rival English publishers of "Artemus Ward, his Book," are having a very warm chancery suit this cold season, it is believed, with a view to increase the sale of the book, and to improvise a furore in the mind of the English workingman, when he assumes the stand resigned by Albert Smith, at Egyptian Hall.

The *Argosy* is to be the title of a new magazine for the Fireside and the Journey, to be published in London on the 1st of December.

The New York Historical Society is endeavoring to obtain the library and historical collection of Peter Force, of Washington.

Homer promises to continue to be the subject of considerable rivalry among the most distinguished British scholars. A new work is about to appear from the table of John Stuart Blackie, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

A daughter of Captain Marryatt announces a novel entitled, "What became of Tommy?"

The Springfield *Republican* mentions as a notable fact in connection with Dr. Holland's life of Lincoln that the plan of writing the book was formed, the publishers' contracts made, the book written, twenty thousand copies printed, and five thousand copies bound ready for delivery, in just six months. About a hundred thousand subscribers for the work were obtained during the same time.

The first volume of the long-projected History of the War, as recorded in official documents, has just gone into the hands of the public printer. This stupendous work will make, as is now estimated, fully two hundred large volumes. The War Department is seeing it under an act of the last Congress, and the plan embraces nothing less than a publication, in regular chronological order, of the record of all the campaigns of the war, including the general orders, reports of commanding officers and their subordinates, official letters, letters, &c., in the fullest detail, and without abridgment. Let the ambitious historians of the rebellion pause and tremble! Here is a rich quarry of unpublished treasures, without which no full or accountable history of the war can be written, but which must occupy at least four years in printing, for the whole is to be copiously illustrated with maps, charts, plans of battles, sedges and marches, and will take the Bartizans in stone and steel for years, and cost at least $20,000. The total cost will be from two to ten millions of dollars, according to the quantity which it may please Congress to print. But it is not at all likely that this history will take the closely economical view of the matter, since the more they vote to have printed, the greater will be the quota of each honorable member for distribution among his constituency.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A fruit preserving house, with a capacity of twenty-five thousand bushels, is to be erected at Buffalo, at a cost of $100,000. These houses have been thoroughly tested in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New York and Greensborough, while large ones have just been finished in Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis. One is also in process of erection in this city.

The Boston Mercantile Library Association will open a fair on the 27th inst.

The town of Lynn, Mass., is being greatly improved and enlarged. New blocks of stores and shoe factories are being erected by enterprising citizens.

The *Nation* thinks that the present issue between the United States and Great Britain should be submitted to arbitration.

It appears that the American Institute Fair, recently held in New York, was very ill conducted, and as a consequence, much dissatisfaction has been expressed in various quarters. One of the troubles was that rival exhibitors, who received premiums, were managers of the Institute. It is to be feared that too many lawyers and antiquated bores have run the American Institute into the ground.

The New York *Times* publishes a full list of the New York State soldiers buried at Andersonville, Ga., and the Chicago *Journal* does the same service in memory of the Illinois soldiers buried at the same place.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who has long resided in Texas, says that but for the treachery of Twiggs in surrendering the United States garrison, and the feebleness of Gen. Houston, resulting from old age, secession would have been nipped in the bud, and the State saved from the demoralizing and devastating influences of rebellion and treason. He pays a high, and we believe, deserved tribute to the German population.

A railroad is about to be laid from Lowell to Boston, and the citizens of both places are shaking hands already.

Many of the workingmen of Maine are said to be preparing to emigrate to the South. Maine sends out enough emigrants every year to populate a small city, and excellent men and women they are.

EXTENSIVE discoveries of black sulphuret of copper have recently been made near the summit of South Mountain, Cavetown district, Washington county, Maryland. The ore occurs in quartz, and has the color and lustre of graphite. Specimens forwarded to the Agricultural Department have been analyzed by Professor Erni. Analysis shows it is almost pure copper glance or sulphuret of copper.

MARRIED:

DUFF—GREY—On November 2d, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Beaver county, Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Mr. J. L. DUFF, of Allegheny co., to Miss M. E. GREY.

DIED:

GRACEY—On Sunday evening, Nov. 5th, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN GRACEY, in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence 23 Second street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

By the use of

NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF LIME,

The best and most reliable article, put up in packages sufficient for one barrel. Sold wholesale and retail at

McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
85 Market street, near Fifth street.
85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Also, the finest Indigo, best Soda Ash, pure Pipe Tar, and the finest stock of Medicinal Liquors in the city. When in need of drugs or medicines, be sure to go the above named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oct14

PURE NORTH CAROLINA TAR.

Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN,

Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,

At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Sold cheaper than elsewhere in the city. no6-MWS

CAUTION.

THE LAND, LOTS AND APPURTENANCES,

In Allegheny, in Allegheny county, and heretofore owned and occupied by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a Canal, having been conveyed by the State in fee simple to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, all persons are hereby CAUTIONED from purchasing or leasing the same, or any portion thereof, from any persons whatever other than the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., or their assigns. This CAUTION has been deemed proper in view of certain advertisements, by unauthorized parties, offering to sell, rent, or lease certain portions of said land and property.

BAMPTON & MORELAND,
Solicitors for Owners.
no1-1m

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty cents.*

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A Boy—A Good Smart boy, who is well educated and can give the best of recommendation, can have steady employment, by calling at J. C. Gracey & Co.'s tobacco store, No. 414 Liberty street, opposite the new passenger station. no7-1t

WANTED Employment, by a man just from Sweden. Is accustomed to taking care of horses, &c. Would do any kind of work; understands English; can give good satisfaction as to character, moral habits, &c. Address CHARLES, at this Office. no3-4t

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED—For Two Young Men, in one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in the Ninth ward. Address box 1,344, Pittsburgh. no7-1t

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—A good house for a good tenant.—Allegheny preferred. Address "C," Commercial office. oct-4

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED—A Sure Fortune—The advertiser, a Chemist of twenty-five years' experience, both in Europe and America, wishing to retire from the profession, will send to any person valuable recipes, from the use of which any industrious young man or woman, with little or no capital, can make from the first day not only an excellent living, but in a very short time to realize a moderate fortune. Address, with two stamps for return postage, R. FRIESENFERFIELD, Chemist, Box 480, Philadelphia Postoffice. no6-2w

WANTED—Agents for "Dr. Holland's (Timothy Titcomb's) Life of Lincoln," "Abbott's History of the Civil War," "Nasby Papers," Terms liberal. Address EMERY & HOWES, 359 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7-1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATAWBA WINE.

In bottles; warranted pure juice of the Grape, just received on consignment and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
no7 221 and 223 Liberty street.

OPENING.—AT
C. BEGGS'S.

On the 11th inst. a fine assortment of Pattern Bonnets and Hats, Flowers, Feathers, &c. Also, a handsome styles of Pattern Velvet and Cloth Coats and Sacques, at
124 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny city, Pa.

PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

This Bank has this day declared a dividend of SIX DOLLARS per share, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand. J. M. GORDON, Cashier.
no7-1w

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, NOV. 6, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last SIX MONTHS, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th inst.
J. E. BRADY, Jr.,
no7-2w Cashier.

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.

Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and private families or individuals, wanting their

LAUNDRY WORK

executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch, will please leave their orders at the following places, and the Laundry Express will call for and deliver the goods: James Howard's Depot, Wardman's Library street; Penn'a. Hall & Oil office, 31 Market street; Abel's Drug Store, corner of Fifth and Grant streets; Stewart's Drug Store, Wylie street, Sixth ward; S. M. Gardner's Drug Store, Penn street, Ninth ward; Gardner's Drug Store, corner of Federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny, and at the Laundry in Manchester.

All orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate.
G. M. JOHNSON & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Partnership between George W. Kiefer, (late Kiefer, Straub & Co.,) and Wm. Hummel was dissolved on the 1st day of November, 1865, by mutual consent. Geo. W. Kiefer and Wm. Hummel continue the business in the name of the firm of Kiefer & Hummel are duly authorized to settle the outstanding accounts of said firm.
GEO. W. KIEFER,
WM. HUMMEL.

In retiring from the firm of Kiefer, Straub & Co., I cordially recommend my late partners to the patronage of our former friends and customers.
C. F. STRAUB.

G. W. KIEFER. WM. HUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.

KIEFER & HUMMEL,
(Successors to Kiefer, Straub & Co.)
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather.

☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for RIDGE CALFSKINS, SLAUGHTER TALLOW and CHESTNUT OAK BARK.

Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no6-1y

NEW GOODS.

VELVET CARPETS.

We have just opened the finest assortment of

VELVETS,

IN 3-4 AND 6-4 WIDTHS,

ever brought to this market, to which, in connection with our large stock of

Brussels, Three Plys, Ingrain and Common

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,

we invite the attention of all desiring serviceable goods

AT LOW PRICES.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 22 Fifth Street.
no7

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

SHAWLS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
CHECKS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETS,
SATINETS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,

FLANNELS.

ALL VARIETIES, FROM THE CELEBRATED UNION MILLS.

BLANKETS,

A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY.

Together with a large and varied assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS.

☞ The attention of Wholesale Dealers is particularly directed to this stock.

WM. SEMPLE,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,
no7 ALLEGHENY.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.

Having commenced manufacturing the celebrated

NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT.

For

The Daily Commercial

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The following directions as to the preparation of the soil, planting hardy trees and shrubs, and caring for tender ones, are commended to our readers:

Set out blackberry plants. All will do better if the canes can be laid down and covered over with dry earth. Dig the earth away from one side of the stool, and then cover it over.

Currants and gooseberries require similar treatment. A good dressing of manure will benefit old bushes.

Dwarf apple and pear trees may be planted if the soil is well prepared. Cut back before planting, more or less severely, according to the vigor of the tree.

Two years from the bud is old enough for planting grapevines in a well drained soil, worked and manured to the depth of twenty inches. Cut the vine back to within a foot of the ground at planting. Spread the roots equally, and after they are covered over, make a mound of earth around the stem to protect the buds.

Raspberry plants may be set. All kinds, whether hardy or not, are better if laid down and protected in winter by a slight covering of earth.

Cover strawberries at the approach of freezing weather. Straw is most used; leaves will answer if covered with a little earth to keep them in place. Do not cover the plant deeply, the object is to protect the roots from alternate freezing and thawing.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

The *American Agriculturist* says: As long as the ground can be worked, there is something which the gardener can do for the benefit of future crops. Manuring and plowing, or trenching is all the better done now, and if trains may be laid, stiff soils thrown into ridges will be much ameliorated by the frosts of winter. Make surface drains to carry water away from crops left out over winter. All refuse should be secured to add to the manure heap. Weeds that have gone to seed are to be dried and burned.

Make new Asparagus beds as heretofore directed. Give old beds a good covering of littery manure.

Hard frosts injure Beets and Carrots, and they should be out of the way of harm. Store in a dry cellar, and cover with sand to prevent from wilting.

Take up and protect Cabbages by some of the methods given last month. The Savoys which are better for freezing, do very well if heeled in close together, and covered with straw with boards laid over.

Celery, grown in flat culture, should be taken up and put in trenches. If the weather continues mild, that in trenches may have another earthing up. We have seen good results from plants grown on the surface and blanched by putting salt hay between them. This excludes the light, and the celery blanches and is kept clean.

Keep cold frames open if the weather is mild, but close up before night fall. Have shutters or mats, to put over in case of a cold snap.

Mice do great mischief among seeds and plants. Use traps and poison. Be careful not to harbor any in the cold frames.

The principal part of the Parsnip and Salsify crop may be left in the ground, but dig enough for use while the earth is frozen and bury in the cellar.

It is better to make new Rhubard plantings in the fall, as it starts so early in spring that the plants are ant to get too large before the ground can be worked. Divide old plants with a sharp spade, so that each crown or bud will have a portion of root attached. Set four feet apart each way in highly manured soil. Give old beds a heavy manuring.

Give spinach a light covering of litter.

Allow turnips to grow until danger of frost, then gather and store in pits or in the cellar.

All stakes, poles, frames and other garden conveniences of wood will last much longer if put under cover for the winter.

THE ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

If any nursery stock is received which cannot be carefully planted, heel it in, selecting a light soil in a place where water will not stand. Be careful that no spaces are left among the roots unfilled by earth. Trees carefully heeled in will pass the winter in perfect safety and be at hand when wanted for spring planting. Much may be done in preparing the soil for planting in the spring. Manuring, plowing, and even making the holes for the trees can be continued while the weather permits.

Do not close up the cellars where fruit is stored, until there is danger of freezing. Ventilation is necessary, and where the construction of the house will allow, it is a good plan to open a ventilator into a flue of the chimney.

Seedling stocks to be root grafted, are to be taken up and heeled-in in the cellar, or where they can be taken out when needed. Cions, and cions after the trees are at rest, and bury in sand or light soil.

Many insects may now be "nipped in the bud." The clusters of eggs and cocoons can now be readily seen on the naked trees, and time thus expended in searching for and removing them will be profitably employed. So with borers: examine the trees near the roots, and if any borer holes are visible, kill the grub with a wire probe.

See that all labels are in a condition to pass the winter without becoming effaced. Those on newly planted trees need looking to. The wire is often twisted on firmly at the nursery, and when growth starts, the tree may become girdled. Labels of stakes to be set in the ground will last formany years if the lower portion be covered with gas tar.

Bearing trees need annual manuring if we would have the best results. Spread a coating of compost or coarse manure over the roots. In the best nurseries the young stock is manured at this season, a good compost being plowed in between the rows.

Give nursery rows the final plowing, turning the furrows towards the rows. In large nurseries the heading back and shaping continues through the winter in mild weather.

Over the half hardy kinds of seedlings with a shelter of evergreen boughs. See that water drains away from the beds. An inch or two of sand, or dry sandy earth thrown up around the stems of sending evergreens will help protect them.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

GRAPES.

It is a fault with growers of grapes that they do not pay sufficient attention to the counsels of persons of experience. On this subject the *American Agriculturist* has the following very pointed paragraph:

"There are three classes of persons who grow grapes: those who grow them for market; those who grow them for home consumption, and regard quantity rather than quality; and those who look for high excellence only. Each of these classes read what is said upon grapes with different views, and it is reconcilable that while for planting, one must know something of the object the planter has in view. Setting aside difference in locality as to soil and climate, if we were to plant for immediate profit in the present state of our markets, we should put in the Hartford, Concord and Isabella. In this vicinity we would be likely to treat their vines as they usually are served, which is to neglect them, we should say plant the Hartford and Concord, as they will give some fruit even under neglect. Those who will treat a vine as it should be treated, have a choice list in the Iona, Delaware, Catawba, Adirondac, Rebecca and others. Of course where the Catawba will flourish, it will usually rank as a grape for market or any other purpose, but such localities are so few that we leave it out of the list, and the same may be said of the Isabella."

We have an interesting little chapter on the growth of grapes which we call from the *Gardener's Monthly*. It will be read with profit:

"Grapes every one wishes to grow. For early forcing, they are the best grown in pots—that is, where fire heat is used; when a "cold grapery" is employed to produce them, they are usually grown in the open ground. This is a good season to prepare for the latter mode of culture, so as to have everything ready to plant out the vines in the spring. Houses can now be constructed for from five to six dollars per running foot, and capable of growing grapes to perfection, and, in many places from one to two dollar a pound can be very readily obtained for the fruit. The borders for the vines need not be expensive. A dry bottom is essential, which must be obtained either by draining, or, what is better, elevating the border considerably above the surrounding soil. A very durable and substantial border may be made by taking out the soil two and a half feet deep, and filling in with bricks and broken stone, lumps of charcoal, brickbats, or any coarse material, to the depth of one foot, then filling in the remainder three inches deep with sods from an old pasture, to which about a third of well-decomposed cow or horse manure can be added. The vines are planted under the outer sill of the vinery, and some ten to fifteen feet beyond. Pot vines are usually fruited the year following that in which they are struck. Plants struck last spring, and grown all summer, will now be ready, either to put away till wanted in spring, or to plant out, where sufficient heat is at command. They should at once be pruned to the desired length, usually about six feet, the laterals taken off, the canes painted with a mixture of sulphur and soap to destroy insect life, and those not just now required, either put into a cellar or pit heated, secure from the frost, to avoid danger to the pots. Those desired to fruit early should be once planted in a temperature of fifty-five to sixty degrees, and the canes bent down to aid in causing all the buds to break equally. This, however, depends on the condition of the cane itself. A vine with badly developed buds will not break well, no matter how well managed. The buds will only swell under the above temperature; but it is not well to start with much heat.

THE FARM.

The dry weather which has prevailed during the autumn, will make the ground very hard to plow in many places, but some fields may be much better plowed now than next spring. The benefit of the frost in winter, the fact that the teams are in better condition for work, and the greater leisure we have now than in the spring, should lead us to do all the plowing possible this fall.

To have eggs in winter, the hens must have warm, light quarters, well ventilated, frequently cleaned out, always sweet; they must be regularly fed, never have too much, never too little, and always fresh water. If all the hens are inclined to lay in winter, there will be few or none to lay or set in the spring for May or June broods.

Let the rams run with ewes for March lambs, not allowing valuable animals to share their attention among too many.

Dig and house roots, or cover in pits before hurt by frosts. Carrots and beets are tenderest.

Frost, even if very slight, injures squashes and pumpkins. Carrots are damaged seriously by a frost that freezes the ground. Beets and rutabagas will bear but little more, losing especially in sweetness. Cabbages, celery and turnips may be expected when the water will freeze 1-inch thick and not be injured unless they are thawed out rapidly by the warm sun.

In view of the approach of Thanksgiving, we commend the following little bit of advice as to the fattening of Thanksgiving turkeys:

For each turkey mix about a pint of Indian meal with one pint of unboiled wheat flour, and pour boiling water on it, stirring rapidly till it forms thin mush. Place the dish where the fowls can have access to the feed at any time. Let skimmed milk or water be given also. In two weeks they will be fat and oily as butter. They will fatten better to have their liberty in a spacious yard.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.—A London letter, by the last steamer, says: "The cattle disease is not abating, and every fresh case tends to justify the belief of Prof. Gamgee in the knife and pole-axe as the only effectual remedies. Belgium has stopped the importation of cattle, ostensible slaughter. In most of the English country markets the appearance of cattle is now prohibited, one of the best evidences of the stability of the power of the plague that I have read of, is that the loss of upwards of one hundred and eleven cows by two Metropolitan cow farmers, who had invested their all in the poor beasts, and were obliged to sell off the last Smithfield Market, is considered more fortunate, both of this particular class of farmers and the unsound animals themselves, which are thus cut off in a field, were not only slaughtered under the auspices of course, but fed London metropolis."

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Manager Henderson has the honor of announcing an engagement for six nights only, with

MAD. GHIONI AND SIG. SUSINI'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSCH.....Director.

SECOND NIGHT—THIS TUESDAY EVENING, will be presented Flotow's delightful comic Opera,

MARTHA,

with the following excellent cast:

Lady Henriette.....Mlle Pauline Canissa.
Nancy.....Mme Patti Strakosch.
Lionell.....Signor Brahl.
Plunkett.....Signor Susini.
Lord Tristan.....Signor Graff

Ladies, Gentlemen, Peasants, Hunters.

The grand chorus and orchestra is under the direction of SIGNOR ROSA.

Admission to Parquette and Dress Circle $1 00. Reserved seats 50c extra. Family circle 50c. Seats may be secured at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, No. 81 Wood street.

Doors open at 7½. Opera commences at 8.

HON. GEORGE THOMPSON,

The Eloquent British Orator and Statesman, will lecture at

MASONIC HALL,

under the auspices of

THE TENNYSON CLUB

On Monday and Tuesday Evenings, November 6th and 7th.

SUBJECT—MONDAY EVENING:

"FROM LONDON TO CALCUTTA."

TUESDAY EVENING:

"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

Tickets, 50 cents—for sale at the Music, Book and Drug Stores. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Holders of Season Tickets furnished with Reserved Seats without extra charge.

The Diagram of the Hall can be seen at the Music Store of Mr. C. C. Mellor. Doors open at 7 and after Saturday, November 4th.

J. R. BUTTERFIELD, H. RICHARD DAVIS,
THOS. M. HAYNE, WM. M. GAZZAM,
FRANK W. KENNEDY, W. DWIGHT BELL,
STEPHEN WOODS. Lecture Committee.
no2

VOCAL CONCERT.

We, the undersigned, pupils of Mr. CLEMENT TETEDOUX, take pleasure in announcing to our friends and the musical community, that we shall give a VOCAL CONCERT at MASONIC HALL, on the 13th instant.

Soprani—Mrs. Emily Cram, Mrs. Annie Shelb, Miss Emeline Addison, Miss Libbie Schwartz, Miss Maggie McLandless, Miss Wm. Laughlin.
Mezzo Soprano—Miss Eliza Cowley.
Contralti—Miss Lelia Addison, Miss Sallie Ward.
Tenore—Mr. Paul Zimmerman.
Baritoni—Mr. Wm. Edwards, Mr. Henry Colton.

Admission 75 cents; secured seats, $1. Doors will open at 7½ o'clock, and Concert begin quarter to 8 o'clock. The sale of tickets will commence at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, Nov. 9th, at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store, 81 Wood street. no4-tf

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

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Teeth Extracted
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,
By the use of a
Perfectly safe Anœsthetic.
oct9-3m

COAL, RIVER MEN AND CAPITALISTS,
Take Notice!

The undersigned have been appointed by the Stockholders of the Marine River Coal Company to sell their valuable property, situated in Temperanceville, below the mouth of Bull Run, on a river front of 535 feet, and extending to the top of the hill, a distance of 800 feet, more or less, and through which the Steubenville Railroad runs, making it the most desirable piece of property now offered for sale, either for purposes of its present occupancy, Manufacturing Sites, or for Coal Landings, having at all times a good depth of water, and the best facility for shoving Steamer Coal Boats to be found, and it is peculiarly and favorably situated for Furnace Sites, as the coal and ore could be directly taken from the Steubenville Railroad to the funnel head of the furnace, as it is about the height of the stack above the level of the turnpike road, which also passes through the property. It is deemed necessary now to mention more of its advantages, as persons wishing to purchase will examine the property. The entire property, with all the improvements, consisting of Ways, Shafting, Chains, Engine, Sawmill and Lumber, will be sold.

For terms, apply to either of the subscribers.

JOHN HOLMES,
WM. K. NIMICK,
WM. C. ROBINSON,
R. MILLER, JR.,
Committee.
no8-6t

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100,000 CUBA SIXES.
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ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
corner Smithfield and Water streets.
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(Successor to Robert Wrightman.)
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Bridges, Deck Plank, Boat Siding; CLEAR DRY LUMBER for Pattern Making; Shingles, Nail Keys, Lath, Palings, Sawed Hickory for wagon purposes, and STEAMBOAT FENDERS.

All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st. and Allegheny River, or Box No. 182, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ALEX. McCLINTOCK,
Pittsburgh, August 23, 1865. au23-3m

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50 bbls. Green Apples.
2 " Beans.
3,000 lbs. Dried Apples.
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Lessee and Manageress.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

First appearance in Pittsburgh of the eminent young American tragedian,

BARTON HILL,

Who will appear in his highly finished rendition of "Phideas, the Dreamer," and "Raphael Duchaliet." "Marco," Miss Annie Eberle.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 6th, the entertainments will commence with the beautiful Romance from real life, entitled the

MARBLE HEART; or THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.

Thador.....Miss Louisa Sylvester.

To conclude with the roaring farce of

KISS IN THE DARK.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

C. OSCANYAN,
THE DISTINGUISHED ORIENTALIST,
Will Lecture in
LAFAYETTE HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7th,
SUBJECT:
TURKISH LIFE AND MANNERS.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture 7½ o'clock. Single tickets 50 cents.

THOS. BAKEWELL, JR., WM. B. EDWARDS,
R. C. ALBREE, CHAS. L. CALDWELL,
JAS. J. DONNELL, O. McCLINTOCK,
no4-2t Secretary and Treasurer. Lecture Committee.

TENNYSON CLUB
LECTURES.

At the request of many, the Lecture Committee of the Tennyson Club have consented to issue a limited number of COURSE TICKETS for the season of 1865-66. The list of lectures for the coming season comprise the names of

Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Rev. HENRY S. GILES,
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
Rt. Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS.

And others. A course of twelve lectures will be given from the first of November next.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the great English Commoner, will deliver two lectures before the club on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, November 6 and 7.

Mr. Thompson will lecture only for the Tennyson Club.

Season Tickets, $2 00. Now for sale at the principal Book, Music and Drug Stores.

Reserved seats will be held at all lectures for holders of season tickets, without extra charge.

GEORGE T. VANDOREN,
oct23-2w President.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
10 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or real by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jel5-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between MICHAEL O'HARA, A. C. SCHULZ and J. H. ROBINSON was dissolved on the 26th day of September, 1865, by mutual consent to the said A. C. Schulz. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at No. 6 Smithfield street where the business will be continued by the said M. O'Hara and J. H. Robinson, under the firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON. MICHAEL O'HARA,
A. C. SCHULZ,
sep7-6w J. H. ROBINSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of STEEL & BAILEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN D. BAILEY, who continues the business, is duly authorized to settle the outstanding accounts of the late firm.

THOMAS STEEL,
JOHN D. BAILEY.

In retiring from the firm of STEEL & BAILEY, I cordially recommend my late partner to the patronage of our former friends and customers.

THOMAS STEEL.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
(Successor to Steel & Bailey,)
Stock Broker and Real Estate Agent,
Stocks bought and sold on commission. Office, Wilkins' Hall, Pittsburgh. oct2

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R. & W. JENKINSON,
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On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when departure will be on Saturday preceding.

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oct28

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ap5—aug25-6m

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METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

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This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$225,000
WORKING FUND.....25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE.....1 00

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Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.
S. A. JOHNSON, | L. S. RIEDON,
FRANK SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE.
fe8-1y

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This Company was organized on the 25th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock.....$150,000
Working Fund.....25,000
Par Value of each Share.....$1 00

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DIRECTORS.
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au30-1f

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Plain buff and green gilt band and rustic styles, in great variety, at 107 Market street.
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SOUTH & ROSS,
63 Market street.
GIVE THEM A CALL. oct23

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A full and complete assortment constantly on hand and liberal advances made on consignments.
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NEW DRY GOODS.
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RUSSIA CRASH,
761 pieces extra heavy at 12½ cents per yard, sold everywhere for 20 cents, except at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

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One case very fine, only 31 cents per yard, sold everywhere at 45 cents, except at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

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Very extra quality for 37½ cts., sold everywhere at 50 and 62½ cts., except at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

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Only 40 cts. per yard, sold everywhere for 87½ cts., except at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

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Only 37½ and 50 cents per yard—cheaper than cotton—can only be found at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

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Only 82 12½, sold elsewhere at $2 50.

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Cheaper than any house west of New York; to be convinced, come and see.

SATIN PLAID POPLINS,
Double Fold, Plaid and Stripe, great bargains, only 62½ cents. Sold everywhere at $1 00 per yard.

PLAID SATIN EMPRESS,
Book Fold; beautiful goods; cheap at $1 00. GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S price only 62½ cents.

FRENCH MERINOS,
Poplins, Reps, Empress Cloths, Bombazines, Corded Cashmeres, Mohair and Lustre Cloths, Silk Lasters, French Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Paisley Plaid, black and white Plaids; all new goods; cheaper than them all, for ONE WEEK, only 37½ cents. GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S, at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

CLOTH CLOAKS,
Will you buy at $6 00? at $8 00? at $10 00? at $12 00? at $14 00? at $16 00? at $17 00? at $18 00? at $25 00? Fifty styles to select from. $5 00 on a Cloak cheaper than elsewhere, at our Cloak and Shawl Room, 92 Market street.

TABLE LINENS,
62½@75 cents. Tweeds, 37½ cents. Cassimeres, 87½ cents and $1. Flannels cheap. Everything cheap. Closing Sale for one week, at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

KID GLOVES,
Best quality, stitched or plain, only $1 50.
no1-1w

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Tuesday, November 7, 1865.

CITY MATTERS.

INSPECTORS APPOINTED.—The Judges of the Supreme Court have appointed Hon. Walter H. Lowrie and Captain John Fleming, Jr., Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, to fill vacancies.

JONES FERRY COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Jones Ferry Company, held yesterday, the following directors were elected: D. M. Smith, R. Irving Directors were elected: D. M. Smith, R. Irving Directors were elected: D. M. Smith, R. C. Gray, John F. Singer, Geo. K. Gamble and William W. Hersh.

"PITTSBURGH GALLOP."—This is the title of a piece of new music by Miss Nannie Ernest, of this city, and is a very creditable production. Pianoplayers can procure copies at any of the music stores.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Jones' Ferry Company, held yesterday, the following Board of Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, D. M. Smith; Directors, Captain Richard C. Gray, William M. Hersh, George Gamble, and J. F. Singer. Treasurer, Wm. J. Pilkington; Superintendent, David Robinson.

PITTSBURGHERS AT THE PATENT OFFICE.—In the list of patentees for the week ending October the last of patentees for the week ending October 24, we find the following Pittsburgh inventors and inventions named: Edward Kaylor, machine for turning rim bands for cannon, and a belt for feeding machines; Wm. J. Pilkington, feeding machine; Wm. J. Pilkington, grinding and polishing saws; and James Old, pipe coupling.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At an early hour yesterday morning a young German girl, aged about fourteen years, who had just arrived in the city, died suddenly of consumption at the Liberty-street Passenger Depot. The corpse was subsequently taken to an inquest, but the attending physician having testified that her death was the result of natural causes, he did not deem it necessary.

ARREST OF A THIEF.—On Saturday, Rudolph Graff preferred a complaint before Mayor Morrison against a young man named Rudolph Kosch, charging him with the larceny of an overcoat and some thirty dollars in money. The information alleges that Kosch entered Graff's room in Young's tavern, in Birmingham, broke open his trunk and stole the coat and money. Kosch attempted to leave for the west on the 2:30 train yesterday morning, but was identified by officers Williams and Bolstor, was identified by officers Williams and Bolstor, was identified by officers Williams and Bolstor, was arrested. The coat and money was found in his possession, and are now in the hands of the police. He had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, which resulted in his committal to jail for trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Brown.

Yesterday morning the Court assembled at ten o'clock, and the case of the Commonwealth vs. Delia Cassidy, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, was taken up. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The defendant was fined one hundred dollars, and three hundred dollars, and three hundred dollars, and three